APPENDIX

IDENTIFICATION OF AMICI

Deans of Schools of Public Health and Professors of Public Health and Public Health Law

Leo Beletsky, JD, MPH, is Assistant Professor of Law and Health Sciences at Northeastern University School of Law, with a particular interest in the intersection of law, human rights, and health. His work focuses on HIV prevention among drug users and sex workers in domestic and international settings, including Mexico, Russia, and Central Asia. In 2011, the anti-prostitution pledge threatened the cancellation of a project focusing on sex-worker health in Tijuana, Mexico, for which he was a Co-Investigator.

Chris Beyrer, MD, MPH, is Professor and Director of the Johns Hopkins Fogarty AIDS International Training and Research Program. He is also Director, Johns Hopkins Center for Public Health & Human Rights; Co-PI, Johns Hopkins Center for AIDS Research (JHU CFAR); and Associate Director, Center for Global Health.

Paul D. Cleary, PhD, is Dean and Anna M.R. Lauder Professor of Public Health, Yale School of Public Health. He is also Director of the Yale Center for Interdisciplinary Research on AIDS (CIRA). CIRA's mission is to support the conduct of interdisciplinary research focused on the prevention of HIV infection and the reduction of negative consequences of HIV disease in vulnerable and underserved populations nationally and abroad.

José F. Cordero, MD, MPH, is Professor and Dean, Graduate School of Public Health, Medical Sciences Campus, University of Puerto Rico.

James Curran, MD, MPH, is Dean and Professor of Epidemiology, Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University. He is also Co-Director of Emory's Center for AIDS Research and was Co-Chair of the first IOM Evaluation Report on PEPFAR Implementation (2007) entitled *PEPFAR Implementation: Progress and Promise.*

Julio Frenk, MD, MPH, PhD, is Dean of the Faculty, Harvard School of Public Health, and T & G Angelopoulos Professor of Public Health and International Development, Harvard School of Public Health and Harvard Kennedy School.

Lance Gable, JD, MPH is Associate Professor of Law at Wayne State University Law School.

Lawrence O. Gostin is University Professor, Georgetown Law School, as well as the Founding O'Neill Chair in Global Health Law and the Faculty Director of the O'Neill Institute for National and Global Health Law. He is also the Director of the World Health Organization Collaborating Center on Public Health Law & Human Rights.

Sofia Gruskin, JD, MIA is Professor of Preventive Medicine, Keck School of Medicine, Professor of Law and Preventive Medicine, Gould School of Law and Director, Program on Global Health and Human Rights, Institute for Global Health, University of Southern California; and Adjunct Professor of Global

Health, Department of Global Health and Population, Harvard School of Public Health.

Michel Kazatchkine, MD, is Professor of Medicine, Université René Descartes in Paris, and former Executive Director of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. He is currently a senior fellow of the Global Health Program at the Institute for International Affairs and Development in Geneva, and the UN Special Envoy on AIDS in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

Martin McKee, CBE, MD, DSc, is Professor of European Public Health, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Peter Piot, MD, PhD, FMedSci, is Director and Professor of Global Health, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine. He is also Former Executive Director of UNAIDS (Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS) and former Under Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Barbara K. Rimer, DrPH, is Dean and Alumni Distinguished Professor, UNC Gillings School of Global Public Health. She is also the vice-chair of the Task Force on Community Preventive Services, which reviews the evidence for non-clinical preventive services.

Stephen M. Shortell, PhD, MPH, MBA, is Professor and Dean, School of Public Health, UC-Berkeley.

Steffanie A. Strathdee, PhD, is Harold Simon Professor, Associate Dean of Global Health Sciences,

and Chief, Division of Global Public Health, University of California San Diego School of Medicine.

Lindsay F. Wiley, JD, MPH, is Assistant Professor of Law and Faculty Director of the Health Law & Justice Program at American University Washington College of Law. The Health Law & Justice Program's mission is to advance the health law field through training programs and multidisciplinary research that focuses on promoting public health and social justice.

Organizations Working in Public Health Policy and Implementation

AIDS United seeks to end the AIDS epidemic in the United States through national, regional, and local policy/advocacy, strategic grant-making, and organizational capacity building. With partners throughout the country, AIDS United works to ensure that people living with and affected by HIV/AIDS have access to the prevention and care services they need and deserve. AIDS United programs and initiatives include the development and implementation of sound public health policy in response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The organization works to advance federal policies that improve the quality of life and ensure access to treatment and care for all those living with HIV/AIDS.

American Jewish World Service ("AJWS"), inspired by Judaism's commitment to justice, works to realize human rights and end poverty in the developing

world. Based on its experience working with organizations across three continents, AJWS knows that the anti-prostitution pledge undermines efforts to stem the tide of HIV/AIDS by limiting prevention outreach targeting high-risk and marginalized populations.

amfAR, The Foundation for AIDS Research, was founded in 1985 and is dedicated to ending the global AIDS epidemic through innovative research. With the freedom and flexibility to respond quickly to emerging areas of scientific promise, amfAR plays a catalytic role in accelerating the pace of HIV/AIDS research and achieving real breakthroughs. amfAR-funded research has increased understanding of HIV and has helped lay the groundwork for major advances in the study and treatment of HIV/AIDS. Since 1985, amfAR has invested more than $366 million in its mission and has awarded grants to more than 2,000 research teams worldwide.

Center for Health and Gender Equity ("CHANGE") is a U.S.-based nongovernmental organization that promotes the sexual and reproductive health and human rights of women and girls worldwide through the development and implementation of U.S. policies. CHANGE seeks to create a world where sexual and reproductive health and rights are universally recognized, and where comprehensive, integrated sexual and reproductive health services are accessible and available to all, free from coercion, violence, and discrimination. Through research, policy analysis, and field visits, CHANGE has witnessed the negative impact the policy in question

has on the health and rights of sex workers, endangering their lives and slowing the fight against HIV and AIDS.

Center for Reproductive Rights is a global non-governmental organization that uses the law to advance reproductive freedom as a fundamental human right that all governments are legally obligated to respect, protect, and fulfill. The Center's work includes policy advocacy, public education, and litigation to protect the human rights of women with HIV. For example, in 2010, the Center issued a fact-finding report documenting violations of the reproductive rights of HIV-positive women in Chilean health facilities. Similarly, in 2008, the Center published a report demonstrating that women living with HIV in Kenya suffer multiple human rights violations and encounter daunting barriers to quality healthcare, including physical and verbal abuse, discriminatory standards of care, and violations of their rights to informed consent and confidentiality. The Center highlighted findings from this report at the 2008 meeting of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women. Finally, in the U.S., the Center regularly brings litigation to protect the rights of reproductive health care providers that includes claims based on the right to be free from compelled government speech.

Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, founded in 1988, seeks to prevent pediatric HIV infection and to eradicate pediatric AIDS through research, advocacy, and medical programs. With financial support from the U.S. government and in

partnership with ministries of health and indigenous organizations, it currently works at more than 5,500 sites and in 15 countries to implement HIV prevention, care, and treatment services.

Elton John AIDS Foundation ("EJAF") is one of the largest HIV/AIDS grant-making organizations in the world, focusing on direct care and prevention programs around the globe, with an emphasis on marginalized populations, including sex workers. EJAF believes that eradicating stigma is the single most important step to achieving an AIDS-free world.

Family Care International ("FCI") seeks to improve the health and well-being of women, girls, and newborns in the developing world by working to make pregnancy and childbirth safer; ensure universal access to reproductive health care and information; and empower women, young people, and communities. FCI supports this case because it is fully committed to ensuring universal access to reproductive health care and information. FCI believes the anti-prostitution pledge is a clear violation of women's right to full information and services related to reproductive health, and to organizations' rights to provide services and information that meet women's needs.

Health GAP's mission is to eliminate barriers to HIV treatment for people around the world. Health GAP seeks to strengthen and enhance United States leadership and the effectiveness of the United States' response to the HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria

pandemics, by advocating for increased resources and sound public policies. The anti-prostitution pledge is counter to Health GAP's efforts and serves as a barrier to treatment.

HIV Medicine Association (HIVMA) of the Infectious Diseases Society of America represents more than 5,000 physicians and other health care providers who practice HIV medicine. HIVMA represents members from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and 83 countries outside of the United States. HIVMA members are researchers and clinicians who devote a majority of their time to preventing, treating, and eventually eradicating HIV disease. HIVMA strongly supports sound public-health policies that are grounded in science and social justice to promote effective HIV prevention, care and treatment, and research.

Human Rights Center at the University of California Berkeley School of Law conducts research on war crimes and other serious violations of humanitarian law, including the public health impacts of armed conflict, to protect vulnerable populations and support efforts to hold perpetrators accountable. The Human Rights Center upholds the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest standard of health without discrimination of any kind.

International Secretariat of Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women's ("GAATW") mission is to ensure that the human rights of all migrating women are respected and protected by authorities and agencies. GAATW promotes rights of women migrant workers

and trafficked persons and believes that ensuring safe migration and fair work places should be at the core of all anti-trafficking efforts. GAATW advocates for living and working conditions that provide women with more alternatives in their countries of origin, and to develop and disseminate information to women about migration, working conditions, and their rights. GAATW advocates for the incorporation of Human Rights Standards in all anti-trafficking initiatives, including in the implementation of the Trafficking Protocol, Supplementary to the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (2000). GAATW strives to promote and share good practices of anti-trafficking initiatives but also to critique practices and policies that are having a negative impact or are causing harm to trafficked persons, migrants, and other communities. GAATW supports the self-organization of women in vulnerable and marginalized situations, especially migrant workers in the informal sector and aims to strengthen their efforts of self-representation and advocacy.

IntraHealth International has worked for more than 30 years at empowering health workers to better serve communities in need in more than 100 countries around the world. IntraHealth International fosters local solutions to health care challenges by improving health worker performance and strengthening health systems. IntraHealth International believes that the health workers it supports must be enabled to apply nonjudgmental approaches to all of their clients, including sex

workers, and to work closely with all members of the communities they serve without fear of reprisal.

Knowledge Ecology International ("KEI") is an international nonprofit, nongovernmental organization that searches for better outcomes, including new solutions, to the management of knowledge resources. In particular, KEI is focused on the management of these resources in the context of social justice and human rights. KEI is particularly drawn to areas where current business models and practices by businesses, governments, or other actors fail to adequately address social needs or where there are opportunities for substantial improvements. Among other areas, KEI has expertise in access to medicines and medical technologies as well as access to knowledge issues.

Partners In Health ("PIH"), a Boston-based non-profit organization, provides health care to patients worldwide with an emphasis on serving the most marginalized populations and providing them with a preferential option to care and treatment. Women and youth who are forced into sex work constitute a significant group of those most marginalized. PIH believes that by actively opposing prostitution through the "pledge requirement" and subsequently restricting access to programs preventing and treating HIV/AIDS, as well as comprehensive health services, these groups will be further stigmatized, isolated, and deprived of life-saving services.

Physicians for Human Rights ("PHR") is an independent organization that uses medicine and

science to stop mass atrocities and severe human rights violations against individuals. For more than 25 years, the organization has conducted rigorous investigations and research into a wide range of health and human rights issues, and in 1997 was a co-recipient of the Nobel Prize for Peace. During the past decade PHR implemented a highly successful six-year program to document and advocate for best practices in the global response to HIV-AIDS, during which time the organization collaborated closely with many recipients of PEPFAR funds. Through its Program on Sexual Violence in Conflict Zones, PHR currently partners with many international and local organizations in advocating for a comprehensive and non-discriminatory response to victims of sexual violence.

Planned Parenthood Federation of America ("PPFA") is the oldest and largest provider of reproductive health care in the United States, delivering medical services through 754 health centers operated by 73 affiliates across the United States. PPFA also operates an international program, Planned Parenthood Global, that partners with local healthcare providers in developing countries in Africa, South and Central America, and with leading international health organizations, to deliver and to improve capacity and practices for the delivery of reproductive health care. Planned Parenthood Global focuses on contraceptive services, HIV testing and treatment, and reducing the incidence of unsafe abortion.

Trust for America's Health ("TFAH") is a non-profit, non-partisan organization dedicated to saving lives by protecting the health of every community and working to make disease prevention a national priority.